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	First Named Inventor	ADOLPH MONDRY	
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Application/Control Number: 10/739,207

Art Unit: 285

Previously presented

Title of the Invention –

System and method for

supplying variable voltage

to an electric circuit.

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Art Unit: 2858

Previously presented

## CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

001 Adolph Mondry – System and method for automatically maintaining a blood oxygenation level. P.N. 5,682,877, November 4, 1997 – herein referred to as 877. The flow sheets of that device are similar to those of the Voltage Dosimeter.

002 Meland Kantak – Internal fuel staging for improved fuel cell performance. P.N. application 20020081479 – herein referred to as 479. A similar device is used in the Voltage Dosimeter.

003 Thomas L Cable – High performance fuel cell interconnect with integrated flow paths and method for making same. P.N. application 200300877498 – herein referred to as 498. A similar device is used in the Voltage Dosimeter.

Previously presented

## FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH GRANTS

004 There are no Federally sponsored research grants available to those involved in the research and development of this device.

Previously presented

## BACKGROUND OF THIS INVENTION

005 (Previously presented) Fuel cells and many devices that are voltage producing sources, such as solar cells, must constantly generate the full amount of voltage needed to operate all connected circuits. Connections between these devices will be needed as requirements expand. It is desirable to have a device available, which automatically controls circuit voltage to minimize the need for constant maximum voltage generation in fuel cells and other voltage producing devices without compromising circuit function; and which provides automatic switching.

Previously presented

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

006 (Amended for clarity) It is an object of the present invention to provide a method to control voltage in fuel cells and other voltage producing sources to produce and deliver appropriate varying circuit voltage to decrease continuous maximum voltage production by placing the negative electrode of the voltage producing source in a predetermined range. It is a further object of this invention to provide automatic switching between these devices to provide extra voltage when needed.

007 (Amended for clarity) In carrying out the above objects and other stated objects and features of the present invention a method is provided for maintaining a desired voltage at the negative electrode (herein named the entrance voltage) of a voltage producing source, and includes delivering a first maximum voltage producing dose, where dosage is defined to be the tracing of a logarithmic or another type of function plotted in the Cartesian plane, where negative electrode voltage is placed on the ordinate and time, reactive gas flow rates or voltage producing levels, and positive electrode voltage are placed on the abscissa and here determine a positive electrode voltage at the positive electrode of the voltage producing source as an exit voltage dose and level selected from one of a plurality of exit voltage doses

and levels between a smallest exit voltage dose and level and a largest exit voltage dose and level. The method includes delivering a maximum voltage producing level to the circuit connected to the device while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential exit voltage doses and levels beginning with the smallest exit voltage dose and level and proceeding to an adjacent exit voltage dose and level in the sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed. The largest voltage producing level and consequential exit voltage dose are (delete is) delivered until the entrance voltage attains the desirable level, at which point a corresponding exit voltage dosage and level are selected from the plurality of sequential exit voltage dosages and levels. The method also includes delivering the selected exit voltage so as to maintain the desired entrance voltage.

008 (Amended for clarity) In the preferred embodiment the method automatically selects an appropriate reactive gas flow rate (delete dose) to maintain a desired entrance voltage level of a fuel cell, for which the system is particularly suited, and is the preferred voltage producing source, and includes delivering a first maximum reactive gas flow rate as a voltage producing level to the fuel cell, producing an exit voltage level and dose in the fuel cell selected from one of a plurality of exit voltage levels and doses between a smallest exit voltage dose and level and a maximum exit voltage dose and level. The method includes delivering the maximum reactive gas

flow rate to the fuel cell while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential exit voltages beginning with the smallest exit voltage and proceeding to an adjacent exit voltage in the sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed. The maximum reactive gas flow rate is delivered until the entrance voltage attains the desirable level, at which point a corresponding exit voltage (delete dose) and reactive gas flow rate are selected from the plurality of sequential exit voltages (delete dose) and reactive gas flow rates. The method also includes delivering the selected exit voltage (delete dose) and the reactive gas flow rate so as to maintain the desired entrance voltage level.

009 (Amended for clarity) The advantages of the Voltage Dosimeter are minimal needs for constant maximum voltage production in fuel cells and other voltage producing sources, the availability of switching voltages (delete values) between these devices as the need arises, and a reduction in the cost of electricity.

010 (Previously submitted) The above objects, features, and other advantages will be readily appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art from the following detailed description of the best mode for carrying out the invention, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.



Previously submitted

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

011 (Original) Fig. 1/6 demonstrates a perspective view of the first embodiment of the present invention.

012 (Original) Fig. 2/6 is a graphical demonstration of the flow charts of the Voltage Dosimeter.

013 (Original) Fig. 3/6-5/6 are flow charts dealing with the voltage and reactive gas strategy of the present invention.

014 (Original) Fig. 6/6 is a flow chart for relating parameters in the Voltage Dosimeter.

Previously submitted

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

015 (Amended for clarity) Referring now to Fig. 1/6, a first embodiment of the present invention is shown. This embodiment indicated by reference number 1 in Fig. 1/6 is the best method in implementing this invention and is particularly suited for use as a Voltage Dosimeter. Figure 1/6 includes two voltmeters 2 and 3 - one voltmeter 2, which measures exit voltage –  $v_1$  at the positive electrode 4 of a voltage delivery system and a second voltmeter 3, which measures entrance voltage –  $v_2$  – at the negative electrode 5 of a voltage delivery system. Two band pass electrical filters 7 and 8 are connected to each voltmeter 2 and 3, then to an electronic control unit (ECU) 9, which exercises control strategy, and processing and analyzing voltage data to maintain  $v_2$  in a specific range. The ECU 9 preferably operates on power delivered from either D.C. or A.C. power supplies allowing portability to the Voltage Dosimeter System.

016 (Previously submitted) With continuing reference to Fig. 1/6 a fuel cell 10 as described in U.S. patent application 498 is added as the preferred embodiment of a voltage delivery system. The two reactive gas flow rates at the inlets 11 are controlled by two ECU 9 controlled variably opening solenoid

valves 12 with Coulomb controlling circuits, as was taught in 877 and United States P. N. 5,008,773. Reactive gases pass through an electrolyte solution 13, then react at the electrodes 14. A typical reaction is  $2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O + 4e^- + \text{heat}$ , thus producing voltage in an electric wire 15 with resistance 16. A circuit 6, such as that of a family dwelling, is pictured. Adequate voltage delivery here is the object of the present embodiment. A battery 17 is supplied for use when extra power is needed. Optional DC/AC converters 17 and AC//DC converters 6 are included for better use of conventional appliances.

017 (Amended for clarity). Referring now to Fig. 2/6, the method of device function is demonstrated graphically. As was previously stated, negative electrode voltage is placed on the ordinate and time, reactive gas flow rate, voltage producing levels and positive electrode voltages are placed on the abscissa of a Cartesian plane. Maximum or minimum reactive gas flow rate or voltage producing dosage occur (delete "s") at tR on the abscissa, the significance of which will be presented later. Measured and calculated logarithmic functions or their reflections are used in the preferred embodiment as exit voltage levels or positive electrode voltage (v1) dosages, but any measured and estimated transcendental function with an inverse may be used.

018 (Original) Referring again to Fig. 1/6, as will be seen, conditions on v2 – the entrance voltage - control reactive gas flow rate 11 and thus v1 - exit

voltage, circuit voltage, circuit voltage dosage, and finally entrance voltage –  $v_2$  – itself.

019 (Amended for clarity) Referring now to Fig. 2/6, the illustrated method of reactive gas flow rate and exit voltage (delete dosage) selection starts with the administration of a maximum reactive gas flow rate producing a consequential maximum voltage producing dosage – herein referred to as the selector dose of the reactive gas flow rate which produces a local maximum exit voltage dose at the positive electrode of the fuel cell or of any voltage producing device – as in curve A. Curve A is represented by the tracing of the function  $y = \log$  to the base  $a$  of  $x$  in Figure 2/6, where  $a$  is the smallest base in the system.. Curve A activates at  $x=0$ . It is named Max R. Curve B represents MINR. It is herein traced as  $y=1/x$ . It is the reflection of MAXR across the line CG. Curve B activates at  $x=0$

020 (Amended for clarity) Line CG is the desired voltage of  $v_2$  – herein referred to as the selection parameter, which is a range in the actual device. At the intersection of line CG and curve A or B (call it X), line D points to point E on the abscissa as the selected reactive gas flow rate or the voltage producing level and the exit voltage. This is determined by graphical means and, as will be seen, the flow charts. The virtual exit voltage dose (delete logarithm) is curve F, which activates at point E, the selected voltage producing level and positive electrode voltage, and is boosted by curves A,

B, H – an overshoot of curve A – and curve I – a deactivation of curve H – to produce line G, which is the selected entrance voltage, because it is a horizontal line, and is represented by  $y = \log \text{ to the base } b \text{ of } t_r$ , where  $t_r$  is the  $t$  value of the flattening out of the logarithm  $y = \log \text{ to the base } b \text{ of } t$  (curve F) at  $t_r$  seconds by line G. Line G is completely determined by the intersection (X) described above and in the flow charts, as will be seen. Curve F and line G start in the  $x$  coordinate system at  $x = tR$  and in the  $t$  coordinate system at  $t = 0$ , when curve A or B deactivate. Curve F and G deactivate when curve A or B activates. Curve J is the virtual curve of curves A and H. K marks the Circulation time. It marks the time from the initial reactive gas flow rate to the first recording of  $v_1$ . Its accuracy is essential for proper flow chart function with respect to time. Its calculation and that of  $t_r$  will be demonstrated. The voltage producing level and the exit voltage (delete is) are circulation time dependent. (delete “The exit voltage dose is not, since it is a function of time”). At line CG  $v_1$  usually differs from  $v_2$  in value. At the above mentioned intersection (X)  $v_2$  is in its desired range and  $v_1$  is selected as the selected exit voltage and voltage producing level..

021 (Original) Before describing the flow charts it is useful to explain the terminology employed. The most recent base state keeps  $v_2$  (the entrance voltage) in its desirable range.  $V_1$  (the exit voltage) and  $v_2$  are measured in

all states and their tracing is calculated in all states. The washout state washes out overshoots. For the fuel cell exit voltages are functions of reactive gas flow rates. For other voltage producing devices, exit voltages are functions of other voltage producing mechanisms - motion, magnetism, heat or technologies producing heat.

022 (Original) Referring now to Fig. 3/6-5/6, flow charts are shown, which illustrate the method of proper selection of exit and entrance voltages (delete doses), voltage producing levels or reactive gas flow rates.

023 (Original) Referring to Fig. 3/6, Step 400 determines various system parameters, which may be predetermined and stored in memory, calculated by an ECU (such as ECU 9 in Fig. 1/6) or entered by a system operator. The system parameters include the following:

MIN R=minimum dose of exit voltage given for each range.

MAX R=maximum dose of exit voltage given for each range.

V1=exit voltage.

Range=flow charts with different durations of increments.

IR=available dose increments for each range.

V2=entrance voltage. When it equals zero for ten seconds, the device deactivates and reactivates when the battery discharges in response to the closing of a circuit switch.

Tv1=desired exit voltage.

dL=low v2 threshold.

dH=high v2 threshold.

TSS=series state delay time.

Tcirc=circulation delay time.

Twash=washout delay time.

tR=desired response time or reaction time. It occurs at dose selection.

To calculate dH and dL close all circuits. Increase v1 until all circuits first function properly. Measure v2. Do the same with the smallest circuit.

Compare v2. The larger voltage is dH. The smaller voltage is dL. For ties add or subtract circuit devices.

024 (Original)As shown in Figure 3/6 the ECU now passes control to Step 402, which measures v1 and v2. At Step 404 a maximum exit voltage dose of the last range is administered. This is represented graphically by curve A of Figure 2/6 and is called the selector dose. It represents the maximum exit voltage dose. The possible exit voltage dose is set for the lowest dose of the lowest range, which is the first dose in a sequence of possible exit voltage dosages from the lowest to the highest dose.

025 (Original)With continuing reference to Figure 3/6 at Step 406 v1 is maintained while pausing Tcirc seconds, then x is set to 0 seconds. Step 406 is called an adjustment state. It coordinates the flow charts with respect to time. Initial circulation times may be estimated or measured.

026 (Original) Referring once again to Figure 3/6 the ECU passes control to Step 408, which continues to deliver maximum exit voltage doses to v1. Step 408 is referred to as a series state -Tss – and is necessary to coordinate the progression through various possible exit doses within a time period determined by tr. The calculation of Tss depends on the current operating state. Some representative calculations are illustrated in Figure 6/6 for a single ranged implementation as discussed in greater detail below.

027 (Original) Still referring to Figure 3/6 a test is performed at Steps 409 and 410. It asks – is v2 greater than dH? – and, is v2 less than dL?, respectively. They split control into three pathways. Negative answers to both conditions direct control to Step 426, where 1. The (delete current) exit voltage dose is set to the possible exit voltage dose and directs the voltage producing (delete dose) level to its abscissal value in the Cartesian plane.2. A pause for the circulation time does not take place, because there is none here, because all space (delete inferior to) below line G of Figure 2/6 is flooded by the space above it. Then, 3. t is set to 0. This represents the voltage producing (delete dose) level or reactive gas flow rate and exit voltage (delete dose ) selection. This occurs at  $x=tR$ , the reaction time.

028 (Original) Now referring to Figure 4/6 processing continues with the ECU directing control to Step 428, which pauses to washout high valued functions from the selected dose. The state is completed when all involved



functions equal a straight horizontal line – the selected (delete exit) entrance voltage (delete dose) level – then this dose is activated. The (delete exit) entrance voltage level remains the selected voltage as line G in Figure 2/6. This dosage continues until activation of MIN R or MAX R. Step 430 measures voltage values for the Conditions below. Steps 432 and 433 represent a second test and ask the same questions as the above mentioned first test – Is  $v_2$  greater than  $dH$  or less than  $dL$ , respectively? If either answer yes, control is directed to Steps 431 and 434, respectively, where a predetermined fraction of  $t_r$  is either subtracted or added, respectively to  $t_r$ . This pathway determines  $t_r$  only if the circulation time is correct. The circulation time is calculated by keeping the last three base state values in memory. When control is directed to or beyond a noncontiguous base state from which control was originally assumed a predetermined amount of time is added to the circulation time. This will correct abnormally short circulation times. For abnormally long circulation times – if control passes consecutively to two ascending or descending base states, a predetermined amount of time is subtracted from the circulation time.

029 (Original) Referring now to Figure 5/6, if both conditions in the second test answer no, the ECU places control in Step 436, the base state. Steps 438 and 440 represent the third test and ask the same questions (is  $v_2 > dH$  or  $< dL$ ?) as those of the previous tests with different consequences.

They determine the stability of the base state (both conditions answer no if it is stable). If it is unstable, the ECU directs control to either Step **463**, if Step **438** answers yes, or **446**, which 1. Minimizes or maximizes the (delete current) exit voltage dose, respectively 2. Pauses for the circulation time, then 3. sets  $x=0$ . These doses continue until dose selection. It should be noted that Steps **431**, **434**, the yes part of **418**, and the no part of Steps **433** and **440** all yield control to Step **436**, the base state. The ECU then directs control from Step **463** to Step **411**, and from Step **446** to Step **412**.

030 (Original) Referring again to Figure 3/6, the ECU directs control from Step **464** (evaluated later), and if Step **414** in Figure 4/6 (the first condition of the fourth test to be elucidated soon) answers no, to Step **408** to maintain the (delete current) exit voltage for Tss. Control is then directed to Step **409**, which, if along with Step **410** - the first test – the answer is yes to both conditions, control is passed to Steps **411** and **412**, respectively, which decrement and increment the possible exit voltage, respectively, then both pass control to Condition **414**.

031 (Original) Referring now to Figure 4/6, Steps **414** and **418** represent the fourth and final test with different conditions than the other tests. (Delete These conditions) This test asks if the present possible exit voltage is the last one available, and if the present range is the last one available, respectively. If Step **414** answers no, control is directed by the ECU to Step **408** in Figure

**3/6**, which maintains the exit voltage for Tss. If the condition answers yes, control is directed to Step **418**, which determines if the present range is the last range available. If it answers no, control is directed to Step **464**, in which control enters a new range, sets the (delete current) exit voltage and dosage to MAX R or MIN R of the new range, pauses for the circulation time, then sets  $x=0$ . Control is then directed to Step **408**, which maintains an (delete current) exit voltage for Tss. If Step **418** answers yes, the ECU directs control to Step **436**, the base state.

032 (Original) Referring now to Figure **6/6** a flow chart is shown illustrating representative calculations of Tss according to the present invention. One of these calculations or an analogous calculation is performed for each series state of Figure **3/6-5/6**, such as illustrated at Steps **408, 411, and 412**.

033 (Original) Returning to Figure **6/6** at Step **480** a test is performed to determine if the system has reached a base state. If not, the series state delay is estimated as:  $Tss=tr/IR$ . If the result is true, the process continues with Step **484**, where a test is performed to determine whether  $v2 < dL$ . If true, then Step **486** determines whether the most recent base state is a minimum for the current range. If it is true, the series state delay is calculated by Step **488** as  $Tss=tr/(IR-1)$ . Step **498** then returns control to the series state which initiated the calculation.

034 (Original)) With continuing reference to Figure 6/6, if the test at Step 486 is false, then the series state delay is calculated by Step 490 as  $T_{ss} = tr(MAX R - MIN R) / (IR - 1)(MAX R - BASE STATE)$  before control is released to the series state via Step 498. If the test performed at Step 484 is false, then Step 492 performs a test to determine if the most recent base state is the maximum for the current range. If the result of Step 492 is true, then Step 496 calculates the series state delay as  $T_{ss} = tr / (IR - 1)$ . Control is then returned to the appropriate series state via Step 498. If the result of the test at Step 492 is false, then the series state delay is calculated by Step 494 as  $T_{ss} = tr(MAX R - MIN R) / (IR - 1)(BASE STATE - MIN R)$ . Step 498 then returns control to the appropriate series state. Figure 6/6 applies to a single range. One of ordinary skill in the art should appreciate that the calculations may be modified to accommodate a number of possible ranges.

035 (Original) It should be apparent to any one skilled in the art that the flow charts provide a method (delete and apparatus) for a Voltage Dosimeter.

036 (Original) Other Voltage Dosimeters use other means to produce voltage. Fission reactors, mechanical/magnetic reactors, fusion reactors, solar cells, steam/turbine reactors, and fossil fuel burning reactors can function as Voltage Dosimeters controlling voltage in corresponding circuits by the same method as the fuel cell Voltage Dosimeter. The range used for

v2 depends on the application. Switching function between voltage producing devices employs Step **418** of Figure **4/6** – last range available? - If it answers yes, control passes to Step **436**, the base state, where voltage passes from the device. For all other steps, voltage is transferred to the device.

## AMENDED CLAIMS

### EXCLUSIVELY PRESENTED FOR CLARITY

037 What is claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control (delete the) positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production and to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating said device, said method determining a circulation time between voltage production from said voltage producing source to said voltage detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate said device, said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU, said positive electrode voltage ranging from the smallest level to the largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production at dose selection. The method further comprising:

delivering said largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages beginning with said smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent voltage in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage (delete level) attains said desired voltage (delete level) at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state.

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a stable base state.

2.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said circulation time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of base state voltage values.

3.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential positive electrode voltages are produced in fuel cells.

4.(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages (delete values) are produced by steam.

5. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are interconnected by logic gates.

6. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage for a predetermined amount of time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

7. (Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein the first closing of an electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a fuel cell.

8 (Original) Said method of claim 1 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

. 9(Currently amended) Said method of claim 1 wherein said voltage levels of different Voltage Dosimeters are interconnected by switches controlled by logic.



10. (Currently amended) A method comprising means for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control (delete the) positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said method including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating the device, said Voltage Dosimeter determining a circulation time delay between electrical energy production from said voltage producing source to said electrical energy detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate the device or supplement power, said voltage producing source determining chemically, mechanically or through nuclear energy said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU for delivering selected said positive electrode voltages, said voltage producing sequential plurality of said positive electrode voltage ranging from a smallest level to a largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum said positive electrode voltage production at said dose selection. The method further comprising:

delivering the largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said negative electrode voltages beginning with the smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent level in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage (delete level) from said voltage producing source attains said desired voltage (delete level) at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state of constant said electrical energy production and said positive electrode voltage.

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in said desired range in a stable base state.

11.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said circulation time delay is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of base state voltage values.

12.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 in which a plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated in fuel cells.

13.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages (delete values) are generated by steam.

14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are connected by logic switches.

15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of said time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

16. (Currently amended)The method of claim 10 wherein a first closing of said electric switch produces a first battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a fuel cell).

17 (Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

18.(Currently amended) The method of claim 10 wherein said voltage levels of different Voltage Dosimeters are connected by switches controlled by logic.

Claims 19-34 are cancelled and were previously presented.

Figure 1/6 is labeled new. The rest are original.

## ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE

038 A method (delete and apparatus) that automatically controls voltage producing sources to deliver varying voltage to reduce the need for constant maximum voltage production and (delete it) provides voltage switching ability between devices by maintaining the negative electrode voltage of voltage producing sources in a predetermined range. In the preferred embodiment a maximal reactive gas flow rate produces the first positive electrode voltage of a fuel cell, then positive electrode voltages repeatedly sequence at predetermined intervals from smallest to largest until the (delete current) negative electrode voltage is in the desired range. Then the reactive gas flow rate and positive electrode voltage are selected. The method continues with the delivery of the selected reactive gas flow rate and consequential positive electrode voltage so as to maintain the negative electrode voltage in the desired range.